

# A PAGE FOR WOMEN AND THEIR INTERESTS

LOCAL CHAT: HOME AND FASHION HINTS: RELIGIOUS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES: THINGS FEMININE

## ART LEAGUE BEGINS WORK

A thoroughly delightful program is anticipated for next Tuesday evening at 8:15 o'clock at the Kihohana Art League rooms, corner Miller and Beretania streets. On this occasion the members will be at home to their friends, and as the meeting marks the opening of the fall season, a large crowd will doubtless be in attendance. Miss Anna Tucker will give a reading from Rip Van Winkle. Illustrations will be furnished by Professor John Gilmore.

The modiste world is seething with rumors, some even going the length of prophesying the return of the erinoline. But not even in the most tempered form is this even hinted at in gowns seen at recent openings. Flouncies, however, are growing daily more familiar in our sight, usually in superposed groups, and frequently vandyked at the lower edge. White marquisette worked with black is a favorite fancy, and one of arresting quality and for restaurant wear has been accompanied by the short vague coat of black satin or taffeta, together with a large brim, flat crowned hat of black velvet, wreathed with white star clematis.

In the realms of millinery there is to be observed an obvious effort to steer away from the ultra-eclectic. Probably those just fresh from Europe may be inclined to lift dissenting voices against this statement, for hats have been amazing and frequently extraordinarily ugly. The mania for contorting ostrich feathers has surely reached the climax of inartistic idiocy. What elegance is there in a head adorned after the manner of Indiana? Ostrich feathers used as a natural and poised like quills almost arouse one to a frenzy of protest.

One virtue that can be safely vouchered for is that of the black velvet hat, both in large and small shapes. The latter is effected in a diversity of novel shapes, the majority of the crowns tending to an extreme height, while with the large, wide brimmed styles the crown is merely a low, small round, and these also invariably display a coquettish roll up of the edge of the brim in front, which gradually widens until it assumes an appreciable depth at the back.

"Carmen Sylva," the poet queen of Roumania, is one of the most interesting and romantic royalties in the world. As well as being a poet of high standing, she is a fine musician and a clever writer. She has lately published a delightful book called "From Memory's Shrine." In which she tells the story of her life. She and her brothers were brought up very simply, and in her book the queen says: "The habits of my youth still prevail with me to such an extent that to this day I prefer a slice of good, wholesome black bread to the daintiest, most skillfully prepared dishes in the world."

Although hundreds of children have, from time to time, written to Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett their appreciation of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," she has never received so many letters regarding a book before as she is now receiving regarding "The Secret Garden," which appeared serially in the American magazine, and was published in novel form in August. The letters began with the first instalment of the serial and have continued without a break. There is the usual number of purely crank letters, from people with imaginary grievances or rambling comments, but these are few compared with the real letters called forth by keen appreciation. Children write that they want to be in the garden, while no few adults have said that, entirely apart from the charming garden atmosphere of the story, they have been touched by the high optimistic thought of the book; that it has "given them a new interest in things."

If you add a little pepper or a few cloves to your sachet powder it makes the perfume stronger and more lasting. A crushed stick of cinnamon not only serves this purpose, but is a hygienic agent, purifying the air. The doctors of ancient days used it as a disinfectant.

## WILL BUILD A MONUMENT TO C. COLUMBUS



NEW YORK, N. Y.—Countess Annie Leary and Mrs. Betty Green, two of the world's wealthiest women, are working together on a plan to found a great university on the highest point of Staten Island, New York, in memory of Christopher Columbus. On the eighty or more acres near Castleton, which are to be donated by the papal countess, there will also be erected a gigantic bronze statue of the discoverer. The movement is already under way, and the countess and Mrs. Green are confident they will easily succeed. In including their wealthy friends to contribute toward the statue if not for the university. In her home at 1635 Fifth avenue the countess announced her plans. She is eighty-two years old.

## DEAD WAKEFIELD WOMAN WEIGHED 500 POUNDS

Funeral, Owing to Size of Casket, Will Be Held on Lawn.

WAKEFIELD, Mass., September 22.—Her great burden of flesh gradually wearing down her strength, Mrs. Lena M. Richards, who weighed 500 pounds, died at her home on Vernon street today. She was thirty-three years old and was six feet tall. A special casket will be constructed for her burial, and as it will be impossible to get the casket into the house, the funeral services will be held on the lawn. Mrs. Richards had been confined to the house for the past three years and had steadily increased in weight.

The designer and pattern stamper in the fancy-work department of a certain Port street store was so busy this week she couldn't promise to fill another order for ten days. It doesn't look as though the suffrage agitation were inclining women toward unsexuality. Thank fortune, men and embroidered pillow tops still remain an incongruity.

It will soon be time to begin a series of "shop early" sermonettes. Meanwhile we are content to wonder what novelties Christmas in the tropics will present.

To make jam or marmalade look clear without skimming it, add a piece of butter the size of an egg about a quarter of an hour before removing the fruit from the fire. The jam will look quite clear, and will not stick to the jars when turned out for use.

The waters of New England claimed 228 victims by accidental drownings during the summer season.

Madame Jerome Bonaparte, widow of Colonel Jerome Bonaparte, was brought to Washington quite ill.

## NEW INDUSTRIAL GIRL'S HOME TO BE COTTAGE PLAN

UNLIKE the beast of burden of olden days who starved to death between two equally attractive bales of hay, the school authorities have decided upon a site for the new Girls' Industrial Home. This will be at Kalihi if present plans carry. If they do not it will be because of wholly unavoidable technical complications.

When the school is built it will be on the cottage plan, which possesses many advantages over the present dormitory system. The object will be to teach the unfortunate girls home life as we know it. Plans include a receiving cottage where the worse cases will be kept until they develop sufficient character to be allowed the privileges of the other departments. There will be a "House Mother" instead of a guard, a library filled with books and a "homey" atmosphere pervading the entire place. For those over whom it is not necessary to exercise strict discipline there will be a quiet hour each day in the library with the house mother. There will also be some close to nature living, it being proposed to raise enough vegetables for table consumption, flowers, etc. This, it is thought, will appeal especially to the native girls who by nature are adapted to agricultural life.

Various other innovations in school regime will develop as the cottage system grows, the foregoing merely being plans which will be carried into immediate execution with the opening of the new building.

### The School As It Is Now Conducted.

A big, stoop shouldered girl of seventeen, moping to herself in an effort to commit the alphabet to memory, was an incongruous and almost incomprehensible sight I beheld when I visited the school at its present location on King street the other day. I was amazed to be told later that girls of this age are so frequently placed in the receiving class that they have ceased to be a novelty.

There are something like 40 girls in the school at the present time. Several of them, however, have advanced as far as the sixth grade and are due for an early parole if their behavior warrants.

Some of these girls came to the school without a name, others being content only of the given part. Like "Topsy," these girls weren't born they "jest grew." Still others have to be presented with a birthday, their lives literally beginning with the day they are entered upon the school register.

The Industrial Home was created for girls who come under the jurisdiction of the court. For the past three years it has been under the supervision of Miss Sterritt, a self-reliant and lovable woman, who is responsible for many commendable changes in the system, and the general trend toward improvement which have developed within that time.

During Miss Sterritt's superintendency the parole system has been inaugurated. This has proven eminently satisfactory, making it possible for girls who express a willingness to live better, lives to have a chance while still under the supervision of the school. When they went out in the world under the old system they had no backing, whereas now if they stumble into pitfalls they can be brought back to the school and given another chance.

When a girl is paroled she is usually put into a private home as a nurse or kitchen maid, and until she becomes of age, remains under the surveillance of the school. And the family into whose home she goes must also comply with certain conditions. The girl is entitled to one afternoon each week, but she is required to spend that time either in visiting the school or in some other respectable place. If she is found to be returning to her old haunts and her old life she is returned to the school, but if she evinces a desire to do right she is given every encouragement. This is Miss Sterritt's plan, and it has proven an admirable one. Something like twenty-five girls are now on parole.



MISS SADIE C. STERRITT,

Superintendent of the Girls' Industrial Home. Miss Sterritt heartily indorses the cottage system plan now in contemplation for the new home.

### The King Street Quarters.

The King street quarters include the building in which Miss Sterritt and her corps of assistants are housed. This contains the office, general living room, dining room, kitchen, laundry and bed rooms. The school room is in a separate building, where, owing to crowded conditions, the big student's dining room is also situated. The sleeping quarters are on the upper floor of this building. There are rows and rows of narrow iron beds. The linen is snowy white, each girl being responsible for the washing and ironing of the pillow slaps, sheets and spread, as well as her personal wearing apparel. Three house mothers sleep in the rooms with the girls and exercise supervision over them at night. An electric bell by the side of one of the mothers' beds is for the purpose of calling Miss Sterritt should her services be needed. Her presence at night is required but seldom, however.

In a smaller building on the grounds the washing and ironing are done, a section being reserved for the sewing department. Here the uniforms of blue wash material are made as well as the white aprons. Still another building contains the kitchen and pantry. The food cooked here is plain, but appetizing and wholesome. The day I visited the institution they were having boiled beef and potatoes for lunch. In addition each girl was entitled to all the pot she wished. For the evening meal they were to have vegetable soup, bread and fruit. Breakfast consisted of cereal and milk, bananas and toast.

At the present time the Boys' Industrial School is furnishing a portion of the fruit and vegetables used by the Girls' Home. These the boys raise themselves and are offered in payment for the sewing which the girls do for them.

With plain sewing, cooking, washing, ironing and general house work taught in addition to the class work, it can readily be seen that the girls are fitted to become useful members of society.

The part of the course of study the girls most enjoy is the lace making and weaving of hats and baskets. After the other duties are finished they will ask as a special privilege to be allowed to work on some piece in which they are interested. Their lace is wonderful—really beyond description, and orders from women of the city are constantly being filled. The laces include torchon, cluny, maltese, Florentine, etc. One exquisite piece shown me was from a pattern copied after a small piece of lace from the altar cloth of Pope Leo XIII sent by a Sister in Rome to the Sisters at Kalihi Receiving Station. Another was a mango pattern which had been designed by one of the girls. It is a

combination of cluny and Italian lace and is very beautiful. Not much embroidery is done as it is difficult to compete with the Portuguese women who do the work well and cheaply. It is possible that rag rug weaving will be added in time. The school has in its possession one of the few looms on the islands, and if two orders which have already been taken are a success, it is probable that another department will be added to the industrial work.

### The Study Classes.

The study classes are divided into three sections, the intermediate classes having the first hours in the morning owing to the fact that the older girls are then employed with the cooking and house work. At 10:30 what is known as the senior class is taken. The afternoons are devoted to the beginners. Some of these cases seem utterly hopeless to the visitor. The classes alternate during the day and while one is in the school room the others will be busily engaged with the industrial work. Each pupil is required to spend an hour and a half in actual class room work each day. All work stops at 3:30 o'clock and the remainder of the day devoted to recreation.

Miss Sterritt's corps of assistants include Miss Wood, a proficient and enthusiastic young California woman who is in charge of the class work, Mrs. Hu, who teaches lace making, Miss Nahlwa, at the head of the sewing department, and Mrs. Wright who presides over the kitchen. The latter three are native women. Miss Maynard, the probation officer, makes her home at the school, and although not officially connected with the institution, is some times called upon to show her skill as a trained nurse.

The merits of the pupils are posted each Friday, and the girls whose records are creditable, are allowed to attend the entertainments which are a feature of each week-end. The phonograph which was donated to the school, furnishes music for these occasions, and in addition, a program of games is usually carried out. Occasionally, as a special treat, light refreshments are served.

On Saturdays the girls attended Palama Settlement, where classes in physical culture train under Miss Fisher. The girls also go in bathing and are allowed to enjoy themselves with out of door sports of various kinds. Basket ball is a favorite form of amusement after school hours.

Each day begins with devotional exercises, and on Sunday these are continued in the native church where twenty of the girls are regular members of the choir.

As the school is a Territorial institution, girls are sent here from the other islands, thus adding to the problem of looking after the girls right here in Honolulu. As may readily be imagined, it is with the very worst material that Miss Sterritt and her assistants are called upon to work. In many cases their parents are drunkards, their homes have been tenements, and they have known nothing but vice since birth. Miss Sterritt contends that these children are more to be pitied than blamed, and that with an atmosphere of home life, love and decency, they may be made to develop into clean useful women. It is not, she says, that they fall short of any moral code, because they know no code.

The natives girls of Honolulu are in a particularly precarious position owing to the fact of a transitory population, and added to the undesirable male element already here, the numbers who figure in the down fall of young womanhood is appalling. Even after the girls have been paroled the evil of influence of these men has to be reckoned with. They evidently contend that the girls are stamped for life and that their evil doing is to continue indefinitely.

It is Miss Sterritt's plan to make the school a training home rather than a reformatory and although she is often hampered by opposition from an element that does not as yet appreciate the purpose of the institution,

## FEMININE CHAT

Nowadays we seem to have shaken ourselves free from all conventions with regard to the sensibleness of certain materials. A curious toilette seen recently consisted of a fourreau of black velvet with a long tunic of white cotton voile. The short sleeves were finished with deep borders of velvet while the velvet formed the top of the corsetage round the décolletage. A draped velvet sash fell in a long straight end to one side, and this was embroidered in a design of cherries, while the voile tunic was richly encrusted with guipure lace.

Very successful, however, are the combinations of two or more neutral colors of the kind which are fashionable nowadays. Thus a fourreau in the shade known as rosewood was veiled with mousseline-de-soie in a smoke-gray tint, and this shade was repeated in the shoes, stockings and sunshade, the latter being fashioned of the same mousseline with a silk fringe. The gray veiling of the gown was embroidered in rose silk and the whole effect was very soft and agreeable without being in the least monotonous.

The art of pottery making is a very old and exceedingly interesting one. In bygone ages it was customary to make all the utensils and vessels which were necessary for the simple housekeeping then practised, and the man of the house accepted the hours spent in this task as a part of his daily work, just as the housewife selected for her portion of the labor the preparing of the food and clothing for the family. Many beautiful and quaint forms and colors are found in the relics which remain to us from those remote ages, and these bits of pottery which are left to us are prized and guarded as priceless heirlooms.

In later days the art of pottery making was relegated to a professional potter, and so many quaint and artistic forms were lost and merely the most practical and useful retained. Of late the making of pottery has been revived to a great extent, and accepted as one of the popular forms of arts and crafts work in this country.

And it is no wonder that this is so, for the work itself is fascinating and simple and the uses to which the articles made in this way may be put are endless.

The small hat with the pointed crown—known as the Mother Goose hat—is not losing favor as soon as was anticipated, because high pyramid trimmings are so much in vogue. For these trimmings, the luxury-loving Parisiennes prefer aligrettes, and so would Americans, if the sale of aligrettes (the kind best adapted to this purpose) was not prohibited. But to ease the hearts of American women, the clever Parisian has made an imitation aligrette of burnt coque, which is quite as satisfactory.

she is meeting with ready co-operation at the hands of superintendent of schools Pope and the general public.

Those whose heart is in the work of making good girls out of bad are that it is fascinating, though often discouraging. Surely it is noble and locally it is in the best of hands.

### SUMMER WANDERINGS.

I had a good time at the beach. They set a splendid table. An Ethel was a perfect peach. Or was it Mabel?

Like the mountains, I confess, For there I met a fairy, Whose name was Genevieve, I gu Or maybe Carrie.

I found the lakeside fine, indeed. One maiden coy and clever Named May or Fay declared that at Be true forever.

And for the farm I have a place Deep down in my affections. I also have of Ruth or Grace Fond recollections.

—Louisville Courier Journal

### JUST A TRIFLE CURIOUS.

A man who lives in Leslie, Ar has directed a letter to the Chief of Police, of Springfield, asking for information concerning his wife. "I don't care," the letter says, "I don't care very much, but I just heard it and wanted to find out for myself. No I don't want to cause any trouble; just want to find out."—Atlanta Constitution.

Medieval bonnets are also much seen—but these are limited to the picturesque type of woman. Young girls in their teens should also enjoy them.

Napoleonic styles, although much favored during last spring and summer are again in vogue as they are so becoming to a particular "tailored" type of woman.

The magazine section of a Coast paper contains a lengthy article entitled "What to Do if Attacked on the Street." Doubtless the advice is good and the incentive—that of warning unprotected women—very praiseworthy but I fail to see the real necessity of such advice. Far be it from me to put on Dorothy Dix airs, but I can not forego the pleasure of pronouncing this attacking business all bosh. Even though unescorted, if a woman conducts herself properly on the street she may go through life without one unpleasant experience of this sort.

In many cases women who rush to police headquarters with stories of "mashers" are at fault themselves. If a woman will fall to notice advances made by loafers, nine times out of ten they will not be repeated.

Mlle. Gaby Deslys, the French dancer who recently came to New York, says that "Paris is the siren who lures perfectly good American husbands away from wives and respectability." She talks glibly to reporters—at so much per word—but on the subject of de-throned royalty she remains perfectly mum. When the ice grows thin she has her inadequate American vocabulary to plead as an excuse. Meanwhile the "perfectly good" American husbands are going to see her dance, but they are taking their wives with them.

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